

THE MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE NEWS, ETC.

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900.

No. 30.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

Clover hay and crushed oats make a balanced ration for cows in milk. Both crops are easily raised on Maine farms.

Every farm should have a tool house, and it should be located so far from the principal buildings as to be safe from fire in case the other buildings should burn.

Farmers are pushing their work to the limit at the present time. The seed must be planted at the proper time in order to reap a full harvest in autumn. A wide breadth of corn will be planted in the few remaining days of the month.

The Onak mountain region of southern Maine is one of the best apple growing sections in our broad country. These are being planted there on a broad scale. The Ben Davis is the leading variety grown. These carry in good condition well through the winter, and in the fruit trade of the Mississippi valley are taking the place formerly filled by eastern fruit.

At a sheep shearing festival held at Indiana agricultural college the scale of points in judging the shearing was, speed, 50; neatness, 25; freedom from cuts, 15; gentleness in handling, 10. In professional shears' class, best and quickest shearing two sheep with hand shears, first prize winner sheared and tied the wool of two sheep in four and a half minutes each.

As a supplemental feed to skim milk for growing pigs on the dairy farm nothing is better than heavy wheat middlings. It costs on the market a trifle more than corn but it is much better. Middlings will make as much growth in pounds as the corn while it gives more of bone and muscle. Corn is a fat forming food. Growing pigs must make a growth of bone and muscle as well as fat.

How's Dairyman seems to meet with plenty in finding appreciative patrons, judging from its utterances. In a recent issue it gives itself away in declaring that "the average farm mind seems to have a contempt for facts and looks in farming when they appear in a book or paper." Not so in the field covered by the Maine Farmer. Here the "average" farmer is a man of intelligence, seeking knowledge that will aid him in his business from every source within his reach.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY.

Were one to listen to the croakers it might easily be claimed that farmers have no money. But they do have it nevertheless. Active farmers all around have been getting ahead somewhat, saving up some money and laying by a measure of surplus. While the increase has been neither great nor rapid yet it is there all the same. The savings banks tell that story unmistakably. The income is still going on.

What to do with surplus money is a question that our well-to-do farmers are being to meet. When two per cent government bonds sell at six per cent above par; when our savings banks pay at three and a half per cent interest, and cannot long continue to pay that; when four per cent city loans are quickly taken by the savings banks at twenty dollars premium, and when two and three fourths per cent temporary state loans is taken at par by these same people's institutions farmers will certainly see that the question is already before them of where they shall place their surplus accumulations and secure a measure of increase from the investment.

We firmly believe that the place for the farmer to invest his accumulations is in his own business. The fact that a farmer has been able to more than meet his obligations is proof that he can make an investment in his business earn an income. No superior shrewdness is required to make a hundred dollar farm investment return its owner even more than the banks are placing to its credit. Some years ago a dairyman well known to the writer, after having met, through years of sharp calculations, all outstanding obligations, found himself in possession of a measure of surplus. As was the practice of all hands around him, he deposited in the savings bank. After a time, in making some calculations on his business, he found that the money already invested in his farm operation was paying him far more than the bank investment. If his business was paying him better, he reasoned, the savings bank then why not use the capital himself and he drew his money and put it into his farm operation, finding his profit in so doing.

There are many ways in which a farmer can use his money to advantage in his own business.

The first that may be named is to enlarge his operations. There is hardly a limit to which this extension may be carried by the man who has the means with which to do it. Not that more land must be acquired, for the limit of

intensifying production on any measure of land has never yet been measured by any of our farmers.

An equipment of the farm with the best appliances, and enough for carrying on all its work to advantage, will pay. A single day's work with a superior harrow will doubly pay the savings bank interest on its cost each year. The same may be true of a threshing machine. A shredder owned by the writer more than pays a year's interest on its cost each day it is used. A self-binder and a corn reaper may come into the same list, according as the line of operations on the farm calls for their use. Convenient and abundant water supply, both for the house and for the stock, pays richly on the investment. Fortunately this feature is receiving wide attention, much to the credit of our enterprising New England farmers. Thorough drainage of land, to which too little attention has been given here in our state, will return far higher rates of interest on the cost than can be realized through ordinary channels.

These common opportunities for the further employment of capital, still open on almost every farm, make room for the profitable use of a large measure of the accumulating surplus earned on the farms. That they are worthy of more attention than is now bestowed upon them we fully believe. And, further, every condition points towards the certainty that the advantages of these investments in the home and its business are becoming greater and more certain each year as it passes. Rates of interest are gradually and surely being reduced, and just in that ratio investments in land and its attachments are growing inviting. Comparatively considered there is a bright outlook to the active, intelligent farmer for the investment of his earnings in his own business.

POLLED CATTLE.

Polled means hornless, that is, naturally without horns. There are four breeds of polled cattle now recognized by authorities. Of these the Aberdeen Angus, sometimes designated as the Polled Angus, are probably the most numerous in this country. They are black in color and are strong competitors for honors with the special breed.

This breed originated in the counties of Angus and Aberdeen in northeastern Scotland, where the breed is of great antiquity. It is but recently that cattle of this breed have been introduced and bred in any considerable numbers in this country, and those now met are mostly in the Mississippi Valley where beef is the main object for which cattle are bred and fed. In the East they are found only in limited numbers, introduced and kept, apparently, more for making up a variety to show at the fairs than for any special adaptation to eastern wants. We recall at this time only two full herds in this state. Mr. Isaac Carver of Leeds, introduced some animals of this breed several years ago, we believe from Iowa, which formed the foundation of a herd he still has on his farm in that town. Mr. A. L. Simpson of Dixmont, we believe, has a herd of that breed, but of the source from which it was started we are not informed.

Galloway cattle are also jet black, and also originated in Scotland. They are specially noted for their coat of thick, shaggy hair. Their hides have a special value, now that the buffalo has become extinct, for working up into fur overcoats.

The Red Polls are natives of Norfolk, Suffolk and England, where they have been bred for a hundred years. They are somewhat conspicuous for combined milk and beef purposes. A noted herd in this state is at Herrick Farm, Orono, which has been before alluded to in our columns.

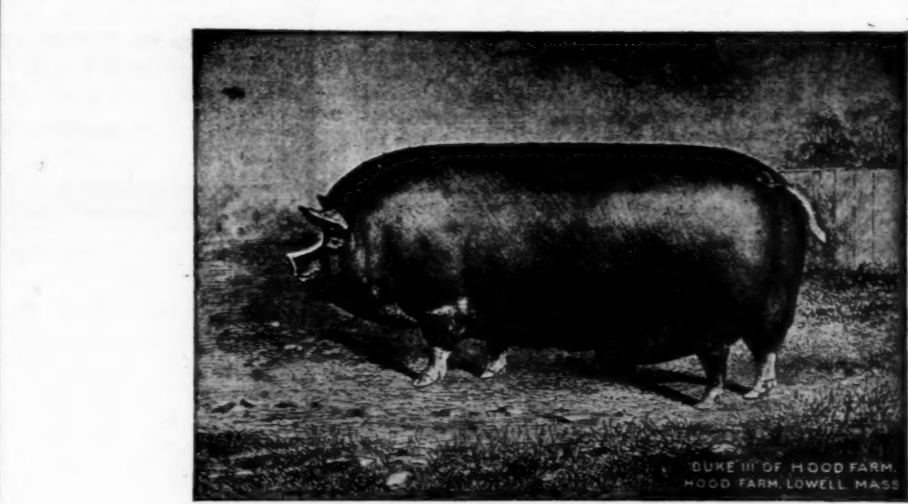
Polled Durhams are an American breed, having their origin in this country. Native hornless cows were bred to Shorthorn bulls carrying a light horn development, only the polled colors being retained. In this way they were graded up by successive crosses till the hornless habit became fixed in the offspring, and still retaining the Shorthorn or Durham type.

Occasionally a polled animal has appeared among the pure bred Shorthorns. These "sports" have been selected and coupled with others of the same tendency till a class of pure bred hornless Shorthorns has become established. These are designated as "double-standard" Polled Durhams in distinction from those graded up from native cows. The two classes are bred together and both alike are eligible to record in the Polled Durham herdbook.

A breed of Polled Jerseys is now well under way, being developed and the hornless habit established by the selection and coupling of "sports." Already offspring without horns is being bred with a large measure of certainty. An association of breeders have the matter in hand, and have established a herdbook for keeping the records of breeding.

Thus we now have all the special classes of cattle, namely, the special beef cattle, the dual-purpose or combined milk-and-beef cattle, and the special dairy cattle all bred in the hornless form.

THE POPULAR BREED.



DUKE III OF HOOD FARM. Thoroughbred Berkshire boar, owned by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

BUG DEATH.

"Be sure you are right," is a good motto at all times, and has especial force with a person acting in the place of a public teacher. In the last bulletin of the Board of Agriculture the Secretary, through some influence unseen, seemed called upon to disparage the use of the insecticide known as "Bug Death."

After stating that some farmers have used it with apparently good results, he goes on to say: "But it cannot certainly be an economical article to use as a single application, according to the manufacturers' directions, costs, in material, not far from one dollar per acre; then as it has nothing in its composition that has ever been known to possess any insecticidal or fungicidal qualities, we think equally beneficial effects might be obtained by applying lead plaster or any other powder that would adhere to the leaves readily."

This paragraph is ingeniously misleading as well as in some of its statements untrue. The agricultural editor of the Farmer has used the preparation named in his potato fields. If the secretary really "thinks," as is stated, that "equally beneficial results might be obtained by applying lead plaster," it shows that he has never used the article and does not therefore know whereof he speaks. We never have used Paris green in any form that will so promptly and so completely clean the potatoes as well as this same "Bug Death." The user cares not whether it contains "insecticidal" mate-

appearance with small bruises without the breaking of the skin. Slight dents appear on the surface of the apple precisely as if caused by a bruise. Later on, these dry, brown, apparently bruised spots multiply and are found more or less distributed all through the apple. This defect is usually confined to well-grown specimens. Baldwin, Greenings, and Northern Spy are the kinds most generally affected.

In the last annual report of the Vermont Experiment Station, a copy of which we some time since received through the courtesy of Director Hills, a study of this peculiar condition or disease appears under the heading which stands as a title to this article.

A search for the cause of this "brown spot" naturally was the first move in order. A careful search was made for fungus invasion through the skin of the apple, and also for bacteria in the brown tissue itself, resulting in the conclusion that the "spots" were not caused by the direct invasion of fungus or bacteria. Several facts, however, were observed some of which may be noted here:

While the spotting was worse in Baldwin it was also common in Northern Spy and in Greenings.

The spots were not distributed evenly over the fruit but were more numerous toward the blossom end.

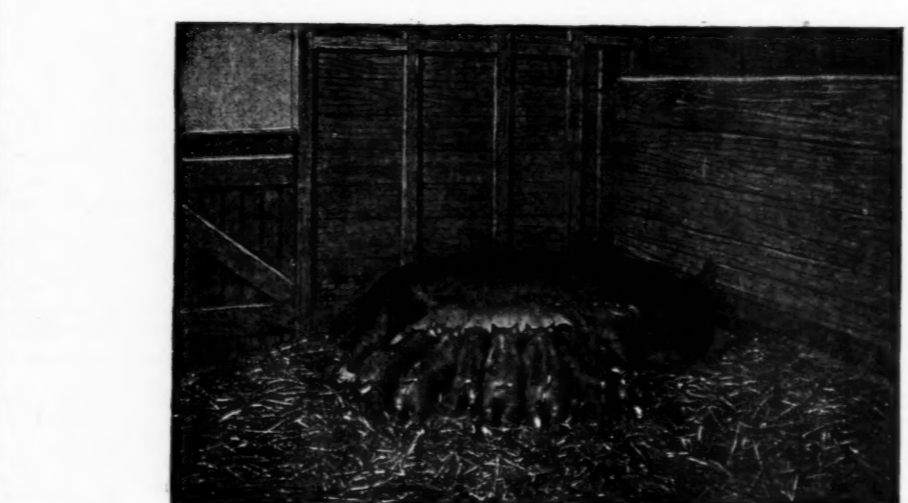
The spots were not confined to the surface but appeared at various depths in the flesh, the deeper ones being often overlaid by a half inch or more of sound flesh.

In growing fruit we have found that the season and conditions of growth have much to do with the prevalence of the "spots." The "spots" are usually, if not always, confined to the largest specimens of the variety infected and especially to that which is overgrown. Liberal manuring, and especially with nitrogenous material, is a predisposing cause. In case of trees bearing but a few scattering specimens the fruit is usually overgrown, and when kept any length of time will almost always develop this "brown spot." All such over-large fruit is coarse grained and porous of its kind. The two conditions, that is, the coarse, porous character of the tissue, and the presence of the "spot," being found in conjunction, it appears plausible that the one may be the cause of the other. The coarse and porous nature of the tissue of the fruit most generally affected compares well with the theory of rapid transpiration brought forward.

The cause of this coarse and overgrown condition of fruit is easily seen to be excessive stimulation by over-manuring, and which is the same thing, in consequence of but few fruits on a tree the whole force of the tree being centered on that limited number of specimens.

In coming to the matter of remedies, Wortman concludes that the spotting of susceptible varieties cannot be prevented entirely. But Lamson in the New Hampshire bulletins finds that spraying with Bordeaux mixture reduced the amount of spotted fruit to a remarkable degree.

PROFITABLE PORK MAKING.



HIGHCLERE COUNTESS IX, and pigs. Prize-winning Berkshire sow, owned by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

rial or not so long as it will kill 'em, and this it will certainly do effectively and promptly.

Then, again, it does not cost a "dollar per acre," as the secretary represents, for an application. Last summer the price was one dollar for the outfit for application together with sufficient of the powder to apply to an acre of potatoes. The outfit will last in use as long as will a sprinkler for spraying with Paris green. The powder for an acre costs a trifle more than the Paris green, but the ease of applying and the less labor involved, fully cancel the few cents higher cost. Many of the farmers in the vicinity of the writer have used "Bug Death," and without exception find it effective and reliable.

We refer to this matter for the reason that we believe the use of so good an insecticide as we know this article to be should not be discouraged by misrepresentation or from any lack of knowledge of its merits.

THE "BROWN SPOT" OF THE APPLE.

Fruit growers from time to time have encountered a peculiar condition of some of the apples of certain varieties, in certain years, that has been a complete puzzle as to cause. So far as our own experience goes, we should say the condition under question has appeared only with winter varieties. After the fruits have advanced to a degree of ripeness, small brown spots appear in the flesh of the apple, under the skin, identical in

Failing to find fungi in any form connected with these spots, the cause of their presence becomes somewhat obscure and uncertain. Wortman, a European authority, concludes that the death of the cells in this brown tissue is a result of the concentration of the sap following the loss of water. The acidity of the concentrated sap is considered to be the direct cause of the injury, the injury being followed by browning through oxidation. This loss of water in the fruit of course occurs from the surface through the skin, first from the superficial cells, and in case of the deeper cells by conduction of the water to the transpiring surface.

It is therefore concluded that several factors may enter into the problem of spot formation.

1. The amount and rapidity of the loss of water dependent on the character of the skin and conditions of storage.

2. The kind and relative amount of substances in solution in the cell sap.

3. The ease with which water moves through the fruit tissue. In some fruit this movement takes place more readily than in others.

4. The resistance of the cells to the injurious action of the concentrated sap. It is thus seen that the causes named are largely theoretical, and drawn out so fine as to leave the impression that further investigation may modify conclusions and give clearer knowledge of the matter. It seems to us that attention enough has not been given to predisposing causes. In our own experience

In view of any theory yet brought out as to the cause of "brown spot" it is difficult to see how spraying could have an effect in preventing it. In cases of over-growth from excessive fertilization the remedy is plain. Where the over-growth comes from sparse bearing it would not seem to be within control.

THE HOME OF THE JERSEY AND BERKSHIRE.

An Hour at Hood Farm.

Most eagerly did we seize the opportunity to spend an hour at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., and deeply did we regret that days, instead of hours, were not at our command in which to study animals and inspect methods. The secret of the marvelous success of this farm was apparent as we talked with the enthusiastic founder, Mr. C. I. Hood, who has, by the same genius, scored so great a success in the manufacture of household remedies bearing his name. He goes directly into his subject, and every word betokens enthusiasm and energy. Nothing but the best will satisfy, and improvement is the evident watchword everywhere. No wonder that Hood Farm Jerseys and Berkshires are at the head, and that the great breeders of this country and Canada are looking to this farm for fresh blood with which to improve their herds. They come to headquarters and they find what they are after.

The incompleteness of our visit prevents any extended write-up, and we can only hint at the excellence of the stock or the business-like management prevailing in every department.

The farm of 1,000 acres is beautifully situated about three miles from the laboratory in Lowell, and the buildings have all been erected from well-considered plans, complete ventilation, abundance of air and sunlight and economy in labor being the essentials. Here are 150 cows, 10 mature bulls, and a large number of young animals, the total being 350 head, the uniform excellence of the whole being one of the lessons most forcibly impressed. Passing down the long lines and reading the records made, close to, or exceeding 10,000 lbs. of milk, and from 14 to 24 lbs. of butter weekly, Costa Rica having produced 90 lbs. 11½ oz. in 30 days, one is led to question if there be a limit to the skill of man in breeding and feeding.

The published records are wonderful, but to see the animals suggests possibilities not yet fathomed. Here are the representatives of the greatest producing blood lines known, for it is evident that Mr. Hood is seeking primarily for vitality and production, and combining these with beauty and harmony. In fact, one gets here a lesson in the old-time saying that "blood will tell," both in form, expression and production, never to be forgotten. John Gould once said that "the true dairyman felt to take off his hat when he met a good dairy cow," and no man could stand before those remarkable animals and not feel increasing reverence for intensified motherhood. We leave individual mention until the opportunity opens for a full day among these cows.

It will be remembered that the World's Fair dairy tests were the largest and most exhaustive ever made, and their result was to demonstrate the economic superiority of the Jersey breed. In these tests Brown Bessie was the winner of the 90 and 30 days' tests, and she made more butter in a day, a week, a month, and throughout the entire period of the tests than any other cow. Brown Bessie's Son is at the head of the Hood Farm herd. He now has nine daughters that have made 14 lbs. or over in seven days.

Merry Maiden, also owned at Hood Farm, was the winner of the grand sweepstakes award as the best individual cow in any breed, all three tests combined, at the World's Fair. She was the only Jersey cow that proved herself superior to all cows of all other breeds in all tests. At Hood Farm there is a son of Merry Maiden, sired by Brown Bessie's Son. A few cows have been bred to him. Hood Farm has six generations of the Merry Maiden strain.

Among others is Signal's Lily Flag, the cow that holds the silver challenge cup for the greatest production of butter in a year, 1047 lbs. ½ oz., and that was barred from competition at the World's Fair because of her great record. Kath- yella's Fanny is a cow that had a milk price for it, and could pay us more than they do now. Quite often the sour cream is sent back and I have been told that after being carted to and from Bangor 50 or more miles it is impossible many times to get any butter out of it. The same true business principles that give us perfect cream will also give perfect butter; they are inseparably connected, and when I know of the great number who sell cream whose principles or methods are not correct, as is proved by the slips that come back in their cans notifying them that their cream was sour, and they must take less price, and think themselves lucky to get that, instead of its being returned, I will not hold my peace, although Mr. Barton says he would do away with those writers who are advertising the defects in the Maine dairy products. Right here is where Mr. B. and I are as far apart as the poles, for the greater part of cream or butter will never be any better, or approach any nearer the one hundred mark, while writers like him are rubbing the Maine dairymen down the back and telling them that they are all right, for no one is willing to admit that he is a sloven.

Would it not be well for the creameries to introduce a little German discipline into their business methods and have each patron's dairy frequently inspected and all who would not conform to their rules dropped out? I will again state more fully my methods. Clean cows and a clean tank, large enough to contain all the milk and cream and leave a space large enough in one end to put in a sixteen or eighteen inch cube of ice. You do not want your tank filled with cans and be obliged to cut your ice into small pieces. For a large herd two tanks should be used. Always keep a thermometer hanging in one end and never allow the temperature to rise above 45°; better below than above, and always wash your hand before touching tank or cans. Never spill any milk into the tank; if you do, empty it at once. Many tanks are so sound now, that these rules would not entirely sweeten them. The best way is to begin with a new "Refrigerator tank" and then always be very careful to keep it sweet. When you send your cream away, I think it is well to have the temperature of your tank it comes out of down to 40. In conclusion, I again reiterate that these mistakes will never be corrected by the Barton methods which have been tried for many decades and every year we are growing worse by the attempt to gloss them over. When we have discovered an error we should all united attack it and not wink at it. For one I will not let these modern Ephraims alone who are so xenophobic joined to their idols. A. W. KIRK. Charleston.

It was a great pleasure to meet again Mr. Carpenter, who has so efficiently filled the position of superintendent for seven years, and Mr. Dodge, the very successful feeder of the Jerseys, as well as others connected with the care of the stock. The cordial invitation to come again will not be laid on the shelf, but a whole day taken at the first opportunity to examine this herd, when a more complete description will be given of these remarkable producers and the manner of feeding.

For the Maine Farmer.

THAT BUTTER SCORE.

A Sharp Reply.

Mr. Editor: In a Farmer of recent date Mr. Barton says that it is very unfortunate that Mr. King had not shown a sample and got 100 points, as he doubtless would, it would have helped the reputation of Maine butter and stopped this foolish talk of "scoring states."

Now you readers, with Mr. Barton included, are at liberty to call me an egoist or brag as I suppose you will, when I tell you that already I have attained that high position in my dairy business, and what I have done others (Mr. B. included) can do. Let us see. I do not make butter but have sold my cream to go to Bangor for the last five years and in all that time have had no sour cream. This statement can be verified by Mr. Whitney of Corinth, the cream gatherer, or by Mr. Smith, the very gentlemanly proprietor of the creamery, who has my cream.

I will submit, for your candid consideration as I live at the extreme end of the cream route, 25 miles from Bangor, the team turning back after taking my cream aboard that if I can manage the business in such a manner that none, in all those years, has soured before reaching its destination that it is very near and with Mr. B.'s permission, I will say it has reached the 100 mark.

My entire motive in writing these articles is for the money that you, brother dairymen, and I get out of the business. If we would all have perfect cream when it arrives at the creamery the proprietors could handle it with less expense and put up a better article and get a better price for it, and could pay us more than they do now. Quite often the sour cream is sent back and I have been told that after being carted to and from Bangor 50 or more miles it is impossible many times to get any butter out of it. The same true business principles that give us perfect cream will also give perfect butter; they are inseparably connected, and when I know of the great number who sell cream whose principles or methods are not correct, as is proved by the slips that come back in their cans notifying them that their cream was sour, and they must take less price, and think themselves lucky to get that, instead of its being returned, I will not hold my peace, although Mr. Barton says he would do away with those writers who are advertising the defects in the Maine dairy products. Right here is where Mr. B. and I are as far apart as the poles, for the greater part of cream or butter will never be any better, or approach any nearer the one hundred mark, while writers like him are rubbing the Maine dairymen down the back and telling them that they are all right, for no one is willing to admit that he is a sloven.

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Over in a rough pasture, among the rocks and stumps, in the woods, with a stream to supply pure water, we found the Berkshires, for which this farm is becoming as noted as for its Jerseys. Here, as there, Mr. Hood has reached for the best. The most noted herds of the West were laid under tribute until he succeeded in obtaining King Lee VII, the greatest boar of the breed in his day. Following this he went direct to headquarters abroad, and there obtained the sows closely related to the sweepstakes boar of Europe. This week Mr. Hood goes abroad for another purchase, and we may rest assured it will be the best of all herds. No breeding establishment on the continent can show the quality or



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Maine Farmer.

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THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900.

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in Hancock county.

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tion.
Try the Maine Farmer for one
month.

SONG FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Tune "Annie Laurie."
Sweet Freedom's land is bonnie
And Freedom's sons are true,
They stood for freedom's banner
And dared to wear the blue.

CHORUS.

And dared to wear the blue
And ne'er forget will I
That for Freedom's starry banner,
They laid them down to die.

CHORUS.

We gathered round our hearthstones
And talked of days to come;
We prayed that God would guard them
And bring them safely home.

CHORUS.

And bring them safely home,
Yet ne'er forget will I
That for Freedom's starry banner,
They gave themselves to die.

CHORUS.

The weary years rolled onward,
Slowly, sadly creeping by,
Then some came home to greet us,
Some had lain down to die.

CHORUS.

Some had lain down to die,
And ne'er forget will I
That for Freedom's starry banner,
They laid them down to die.

CHORUS.

God bless our own Grand Army,
And keep them strong and true;
We never can forget them,
The boys who wore the blue.

CHORUS.

The boys who wore the blue,
And ne'er forget will I
That for Freedom's starry banner,
They laid them down to die.

CHORUS.

Attend your party caucuses and sup-
port men who will serve the best in-
terests of the state.

CHORUS.

Take time to attend every caucus this
year and more than this, organize in ad-
vance for the nomination of the right
man.

CHORUS.

If we remember correctly there was a
Peace congress at Hague last year which
solved the problems of the future and
put an end to all wars—so far as resolu-
tions could.

CHORUS.

Hurry up the Old Home Week prepara-
tions and get the announcements into the
press. Fix the programme in full
and complete the plans. Make the week
a success in every town.

CHORUS.

No wonder our friends across the border
have gone wild with enthusiasm the
past week. The advancing British troops
have relieved Mafeking and are now close
to the heart of the Boer domain.

CHORUS.

Fairfield is to be congratulated on the
generous gift of a public library building
by one of its leading citizens, Mr. E. J.
Lawrence. Whatever he builds will be a
credit to the town and the state.

CHORUS.

The state is moving in the prosecution
of parties selling oil. Let the good
work go on. Pure butter is none too
good for the inhabitants of Maine and
we have no use for the bogus article.

allities be indulged in. If criticism calls
for defense the door is open for replies.
We are led to these remarks by the at-
tempt to make the Farmer responsible
for what correspondents may write.

It is generally conceded that Hon. Ru-
tland Alden of Winthrop, President of
the Maine Dairyman's Association, and
one of the representative farmers of the
state, will be placed in nomination as
one of the three senators from Kennebec
county. Believing that Mr. Alden was
in position to serve the state in a peculiar
degree and that the grange and farmers
of Kennebec county were entitled to a
representative on the floor of the Senate,
the Farmer first presented his name and
urged his nomination. The agricultural
interests will find in him an earnest
champion and a persistent defender,
while other industries will have no cause
to complain at his action or vote.

When the Roman Catholics were about
to build a church in Northfield, Mr. D.
L. Moody's native town, he made the
largest subscription for that purpose and
afterwards presented an organ to the
church. He showed his broad Christian
spirit by saying: "If they are Roman
Catholics, it is better that they should
be good ones than bad. It is surely bet-
ter to have a Catholic church than none
and as for the organ, if they are to have
music in their church, it is better to have
good music." When Mr. Moody set out
to build a Protestant meeting-house on
the Northfield grounds, the stone for its
foundation was hauled from the hills
and presented to him by Roman Cath-
olics.

The health department of Boston has
issued a circular which has created great
surprise in that it classifies tuberculosis
with such virulently contagious diseases
as diphtheria. The best evidence of its
importance is the large number of deaths
from consumption in Boston during re-
cent years. This number exceeds that of
deaths due to scarlet fever, diph-
theria and typhoid fever combined.
Authorities claim to-day that con-
sumption is an infectious disease trans-
mitted from patient to patient, or from
the rooms lived in by one patient to the
next occupant, as truly as scarlet fever
or diphtheria. If this be established the
action looking to isolation and preven-
tion of contagion is sound, even though
it seem extreme.

"The farmer can never escape his
taxes. Whatever means of escape are
open to others are closed to him." Hence,
as Gov. Black so vigorously stated in his
annual message to the New York legis-
lature, farmers are vitally concerned in
public economy. As he truly says, the
large majority of farmers and mechanics
live in the humblest way and contribute
by tax to the support of the state institu-
tions. Hence, "justice to them will not
permit, and humanity to paupers or
insane does not require palaces for the
accommodation of these unfortunates." Every
farmer in Maine will appreciate the
truth of what is here said. Liberal
appropriations have been made in our
legislature for the building of a new
hospital at Bangor and if the money has
been spent, no debt should be incurred
save what is absolutely necessary to pre-
serve the property. Lavish expenditure
will not be accepted in Maine as good
business.

The following figures indicate to what
extent the liquor interests of this coun-
try have prospered by the acquisition of
territory. Is it any wonder the econo-
mist views with alarm the debauchery of
those sections under the controlling in-
fluence of what is termed advancing civi-
lization. The increase in our exports of
liquor from 1897, when Spain was in
charge, to 1899, when our President was
in full control, is shown by the following
figures.

	1897.	1899.
Cuba.	1897.	1899.
Malt liquors.	\$27,540	\$924,654
Distilled liquors.	496	65,271
Port liquors.	2,354	178,510
Malt liquors.	16	19,213
Distilled liquors.	693	164,488
Port liquors.	0	108,843
Total.	\$31,036	\$1,446,679

Readers of the Farmer will find this
issue of unusual interest, the articles on
the first and second page calling for
special attention. Miss Austin describes
home life among the Germans and Nor-
wegians in a most interesting manner.

OPPORTUNITY AND DUTY OF CITIZENS.

The greatest danger threatening our
form of government and the one cause
for the centralization of power in the
hands of the few is the indifference of
the average man to the opportunities
and duties of citizenship. The question
of party affiliation is a matter of trivial
importance when compared with this
greater problem which touches every man.

The country is safe in the hands of any
party so long as there is a live, active,
well organized opposition, for the public
pulse will beat in sympathy with good
politics at such times, but the doors to
serious trouble open wide when apathy
prevails in any section and any party.

We are led to these remarks by the
fact that the County Conventions are
about to be held and aspiring men are
seeking for positions of honor and
emolument. Are the voters of the sev-
eral parties alert in all these matters and
prepared to attend the caucuses and con-
ventions and labor for the nomination of
those who will best represent their in-
terests?

A legislature is to convene in January,
and the candidates for the two branches
are before the public. Are they individ-
ually the men who will serve the state
and their constituents upon all the ques-
tions and public policy to be acted upon?
Especially is it important that they be
men who realize the situation as it bears
upon the rural sections of the state and
the increasing burdens resting upon the
improved real estate therein.

Have you selected your candidates with
reference to the service they may render
or are you, by indifference, losing another
opportunity to secure necessary legisla-
tion for the protection of your interests?
These are vital questions and no man can
excuse himself for not attending the cau-
cus and laboring to create a senti-

ment in support of necessary legislation.
Beyond this, there is another lesson to
be enforced over and over again.

With no thought or desire to provide
class distinctions, it is right and just to
urge the selection of more broad-minded
men from the farms for the public posi-
tions in state or county. Not the farmer
because he is a farmer but because he is
equipped for the place and alert to the
situation presenting itself to-day.

Of all classes of men, the farmer feels
most keenly the importance of reduction
in expenditures, of retrenchment in ap-
propriations and especially of some re-
adjustment of the system of taxation by
which the burdens of local, county and
state government may be more equitably
distributed, and for this reason the men
to be nominated should be those who are
conscious of the situation as it relates to
the laboring man. Failing to exercise
the rights and perform the duties of citi-
zenship there should be no complaining
if the towns and cities monopolize more
and more the public offices of trust and
profit. If the next legislature is not
pronounced in action favorable to the
righteous demands of the farms, the
farmers will be responsible, for to-day
the power is in their hands and the right
men may be nominated at the caucuses
and convention. "Eternal vigilance is the
price of liberty."

MEMORIAL DAY.

Before another issue of the Farmer
reaches our readers Memorial Day will
have been observed and another mile-
stone in the life of this nation passed.
What memories crowd upon the citizen
who lived and was active in those days.
To the great majority all this is like fairy
tales but to the remainder the stern re-
alities will press home as though it were
but yesterday that the life and drum
were heard in every village in Maine as
the boys in blue marched and counter-
marched in preparation for a struggle
the intensity of which no one could
dream. At this distant period it is not
easy to comprehend the magnitude of
that struggle or the significance of the
contest. The history of the Civil War
has not yet been written and the final
summing up has been swept away but
the country has not yet redeemed its
promise of free citizenship to those who
were enslaved and equal rights to their
descendants. Under the blessing of lib-
erty a new life has come to all the South
and through the incoming of northern
capital, mills and manufactories have
been springing up and busy towns are
taking the place of the old plantations.
The day is not far distant when the
South will rejoice, as does the North,
over the outcome of those four years
struggle, for under the new life prosper-
ity beyond any the past had known has
been coming to all that section. But the
day will bring other reflections for the
story of rapidly depleting ranks and in-
creasing age and infirmities will come
with added force as the remaining mem-
bers of the G. A. R. look at the monuments
and place the flags at the head of every
soldier's grave.

Well it is that the nation has thrown
its arms around these veterans and by
liberal enactments is insuring comfort
and peace to every patriot, and well also
is it that the justice of such legislation
is recognized by the great majority of
voters. All honor to the brave men
through whose sacrifices and sufferings
an undivided country has been vouch-
safed, and prosperity, such as the world
has never seen, been made possible.

Let the young be taught to twine the
shades and place flowers at the head of
every flag draped grave for the lessons
of liberty and gratitude need be enforced
in every way possible. More than all
let there be a universal observance of
Memorial Day with business suspended
and stores closed, that all the people
may join in the sweet service of honor
and remembrance.

REV. ELIJAH KELLOGG.

In his pleasant home in Harpswell
Rev. Elijah Kellogg has lately passed
his eight-seventh birthday. Mr. Kellogg
was born in Portland, the son of a con-
gregationalist preacher. When a young
man he went to sea then attended Bow-
doin college from which he graduated in
1836. Later he attended the Andover
theological seminary and then went to
Boston to preach at the Mariners' church.
It was while preaching at this church
that he wrote his first story
"Good Old Times" as a magazine article
for Ticknor and Fields but later had
it copyrighted and published it in book
form. In this story he used the real
names and the scenes were from actual
occurrences.

He continued writing books, bringing
out in all 28 volumes, which were pub-
lished by Lee & Shepard. This firm first
failed and Mr. Kellogg was a heavy
loser by the failure, and since that time
he has written but little. He began in
1843 preaching at the church at Harps-
well Centre which was built for him.

He now preaches two sermons a day
summer and winter, driving the three
miles between his home and the church.
Well do we remember with what eagerness
we read his Elm Island and Lion
Bon Stories, written in such a pleasing
manner as to captivate our boyish curi-
osity and claim our attention.

In his preaching the same quaint origi-
nality crops out as is found in his
books, and with his big heart full of
kindly interest and sympathy for old
and young his church services are al-
ways well attended.

Owning a farm of sixty acres he de-
votes himself largely to farm work driv-
ing to Brunswick frequently to do his
trading. Such has been the life of this
great old man, whose influence will be re-
main and whose memory will be treas-
ured by all who have come within the
uplifting influence of his presence.

IMPORTANT REQUEST.

A subscriber to the Farmer, himself a
dairyman, who realizes the importance
of the best methods, wishes our cor-
respondent, O. M. Hatch, to explain in
the columns of the Farmer "how he knows
that the separator paid for itself." If
the claim of Mr. Hatch as given in the
Farmer of May 17th is shown in practice
our subscriber says he wants one. We
trust Mr. Hatch will comply with the
request.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE IN EDEN.

By invitation of the Eden Agricultural
Society, a farmers' institute was held on
Tuesday, June 15. The heavy thunder
showers during the day and evening in-
terfered somewhat with the attendance,
but the church in which the meeting
was held was fairly well filled, particu-
larly during the evening, with representa-
tive farmers of the vicinity, who ap-
peared very much interested in the sub-
ject matters presented. In the after-
noon Secretary McKen spoke upon the
different applications for destroying in-
sects, the application of farm manures,
and best methods of potato culture. In
the evening Prof. Gowell spoke upon
dairying, the silo, and application of
commercial fertilizers. Prof. Gowell
was followed by the secretary, who
spoke briefly upon the silo, showing
samples of ensilage from his own farm,
which he is feeding at the present time.

The farmers in this locality are doing
a business peculiar to themselves.
Handling a soil that is somewhat barren
and well filled with stones, they find it
necessary to do their work very thor-
oughly indeed. The demands of the
market and the prices obtained enable
them to secure good pay for intelligent
work upon the land. Here are found
the most striking examples of intensive
agriculture that are to be seen anywhere.
By heavy applications of manures, and
by constant and thorough handling of
the soil, they are enabled to produce
very large crops of the various articles
demanded in the markets upon very
small areas. This is particularly true
on the farm of D. G. Hall, Market
Gardener, who is growing nearly every-
thing that a first class market demands,
including mushrooms, berries, mints,
etc. Mr. Hall has frequently carried to
town with one horse a load of his prod-
uce which brought him \$100. He keeps
an accurate account of everything con-
nected with his work, and was enabled
last year to clear from his operations
\$1,600. He has at the present time about
50 bushels of potatoes planted, all of
them on heavily manured land, also
large quantities of peas of various var-
ieties, corn, onions, beets, cauliflower,
cabbage and other garden crops. He
follows the practice of placing farm
manure in trenches or furrows under-
neath the plants, claiming that he secures
very much better results than he does by
broadcasting. He has a very neat con-
structed greenhouse, in which are grown
very many articles that find a ready sale
in the markets. His operations show
conclusively what can be done by active,
intelligent work upon a somewhat bar-
ren soil, under favorable market condi-
tions.

Mr. S. L. Burns, who lives near, has
recently constructed a greenhouse ac-
cording to his own plans, and is doing a
very large business in raising plants,
vegetables, etc. Every arrangement
around his premises shows the result of
thorough knowledge of conditions gov-
erning success in his line of work.
Mr. J. A. Wood is keeping a large herd
of cows, from which he supplies the
people in town with a very fine quality
of milk. This milk sells all the year
around for eight cents a quart, and the
demand is greater than the supply. Mr.
Wood is at present buying nearly all of
the feed for his cows, including the
coarse fodder, but is rapidly clearing
land upon which he expects to raise hay,
corn for the silo, and grain crops, in a
very few years.

On the farm of the Fogg Brothers is
an illustration of what may be done by
intelligent understanding. Quite a large
area of bog land has, by a system of
underdrainage, been brought into a con-
dition so that it can be worked much ear-
lier in the spring than adjoining tracts
of clay land which do not have these
drains.

Mr. Geo. W. Richards successfully
traps the out-crowd by mixing wheat
bran and Paris green at the rate of two
spoonfuls of the Paris green to a large
pail of bran mixed with water. This
mixture is placed around the growing
plants in his garden, and in, he says, a
complete protection from the worms.

The Eden Agricultural Society is do-
ing excellent work, its aims being very
interesting and well patronized by the
people. Extensive additions are to be
made to its exhibition building during
the present season. The society was
organized largely through the efforts of
Mr. Henry E. Jellison, eight years ago,
and has been a success from the start.

The agricultural future of this section
of the island is assured if the present in-
telligent management of the farmers
nations continues.

SOME OF THE MEMORIAL DAY ORATORS.

Auburn—Hon. Enoch Foster, Portland.
Augusta—Rev. M. Thompson, Esq., Augusta.
Bangor—Charles T. Hayes, Bangor.
Belfast—Rev. Henry W. Benson, Bangor.
Bath—Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Brunswick.
Brunswick—Rev. C. M. C. Harwood, England.
Brownfield—Rev. F. G. Gentlemen, Esq., Kezar
Falls.
Calais—Rev. J. N. Irish.
Brookline—Hon. Frank B. Miller.
Calais—Rev. S. A. Laid.
Carleton—Rev. C. H. McElderry, Princeton.
Canton—Judge E. C. Chase, Bluehill.
Clinton—Dr. E. Hooper, Fairfield.
Corinth—Prof. H. Warren Foss, Mt. Vernon.
Chelsea—C. B. Burleigh, Augusta.
Damariscotta—Hon. E. K. Gould, Rockland.
Dexter—Rev. J. W. Webster, Newport.
Easton—Rev. B. S. Sedout, Norway.
Ellsworth—Dr. G. A. Fellows.
Farmington—Hon. Geo. M. Sides.
Franklin—Hon. F. A. Robinson.
Gardiner—Hon. M. D. Wadsworth.
Gouldsboro—Rev. A. M. Bradley.
Gorham—Rev. M. Cashmore.
Houlton—Gen. C. F. Matlock, Portland.
Houlton—Rev. J. S. Matlock, Portland.
Lincoln—Col. J. F. Twitchell, Hiram.
Lisbon Falls—Rev. E. S. J. McCallister, Port-
land.
Lovell—Capt. C. H. Prince, Rockland.
Lewiston—Rev. J. A. Keaton, Carmel.
North Turner—Rev. A. L. McDonald, Jeff-
erson.
North Whitefield—Rev. P. S. Collins, Jeff-
erson.
Paris—Vassalboro—Dr. C. E. Hooper, Fairfield.
Oxford—Rev. E. C. Sweet, Portland.
Piscataway—Rev. J. S. Matlock, Rockland.
Presque Isle—Judge Smith.
Rockport—Mr. G. B. Butler, So. Thomaston.
Rumford—Rev. J. S. Matlock, Rockland.
Round Pond—Rev. D. S. Kerr.
Saco—Rev. C. M. C. Harwood, England.
Salem—Rev. E. L. Pender, Bangor.
Winthrop—Rev. O. W. Winslow, Cleveland, Ohio.
York—Rev. W. William Cashmore, Gor-
ham.
York—Hon. John C. Stewart.

For the land's sake—use Bowker's fer-
tilizers. They enrich the earth.

COLLEGE AND STATION INSTITUTES.

Instead of the usual Farmers' Field
Day, it is proposed this year to hold four
institutes at the College of Agriculture
and Experiment Station, Orono, Me.
These will be held the week after com-
mencement, beginning Tuesday, June 19,
and extending through Friday, June 22.
The programme will be as follows:

Tuesday, June 19, the apple orchard—
Propagation, planting, pruning, cultiva-
tion and spraying. Exhibit of apparatus.
Wednesday, June 20, crops and crop
production—How plants grow. Drain-
age. Corn, potatoes, grain and hay. Ex-
hibit of machinery.

Thursday, June 21, management of the
dairy herd—Cows and their yields illus-
trated by animals from the station herd.
Milk fermentations. Dairy practices. Ex-
hibit of barns and appliances, the dairy
building and apparatus.

Friday, June 22, sheep—Adaptation of
breeds to the purpose of Maine farmers.
Exhibit of sheep, barn and paddocks.
Poultry—Some of the causes that prevent
success. Exhibit of buildings, appliances
and stock.

In the evenings, for those who remain
over night, there will be lectures illus-
trated by the stereopticon as follows:

Tuesday evening. The work of the
Experiment Station and College of Agri-
culture.

Wednesday evening. The Rhine and
the Neckar.

Thursday evening. Breeds of farm ani-
mals.

It is proposed to make these four field
days as helpful as possible to those who
attend. To this end the whole agricul-
tural plant of the college will be used.
Arrangements will be made so that peo-
ple desiring to stay through the four
days can be entertained at a small cost.
Those who come only for a day and de-
sire to have a picnic dinner will find hot
coffee served free. A substantial dinner
will be served at the University Com-
plex. The railroad will be used to give
the usual half fare rates. The full
programme for the four days will be
ready soon and can be had on applica-
tion. For further information apply to
Prof. Chas. D. Woods, Orono, Me.

PREMIUM LISTS.

Sagadahoc Fair is early in the field
with a complete premium list for another
great fair at Topham, Oct. 9-11. Send
to Sec. W. S. Rogers, Cathance, for a
copy. It contains much interesting
reading.

The West Washington County Society
at Cherryfield sends out an attractive
premium list for its coming fair, Sept.
11-13. A copy should be in the hands of
every producer and grower.

Easy to Handle.

Ingenuous labor-saving machines and
devices, as a rule, require attention,
labor, and management to make them
effective and useful. The bicycle will
not go unless we pedal and steer. The
sewing machine will not go unless we
pedal and stitch. A locomotive will run
away with the train, and a typewriter
will run away with the English language,
except under control of an expert. A
big steam engine, without a careful en-
gineer, will run on iron elbows through
the sides of a ship, or kick a factory to
pieces. A McCormick machine is differ-
ent. While as useful as the steam en-
gine, it goes without a professional en-
gineer. A boy can run a McCormick
machine as safely as a boy can run a
hand binder, a McCormick Daisy Reap-
er, a McCormick Vertical Corn Binder,
a McCormick Mower, or a Mc-
Cormick Hay Rake, can reap and bind
the grain or mow and rake the hay, and
not ask help of anybody any more than
he would ask help in riding a tame pony
to school.

Good Goods and Advertising Pay.

HOULTON, Me., May 21, 1900.
Editor Maine Farmer, Augusta, Maine.
Dear Sir: Among the many answers
received to the advertisement of my seed
potatoes in your paper was an order
from Mr. Howard J. Holmes who has
sent me the following letter on receipt of
the potatoes:
"So, Limington, May 12, 1900.
Mr. Willis R. Dresser, Houlton, Me.
Dear Sir: Potatoes arrived here all
right and sound. They are as fine
a lot of seed as I ever saw. Thanking
you for your prompt attention I remain,
Yours respectfully,
Willis R. Dresser."

A New Insecticide.
Caterpillars are now making life a
burden to the man who owns an orchard.
He will come out victorious in his fight
against them, however, if he uses "Dis-
parex," the powerful new insecticide
being introduced by the Bowker Chemi-
cal Co., of Boston, Mass. We under-
stand it is a concentrated preparation of
arsenate of lead, and as such is probably
the most effective insecticide known.
It is cheap too; we believe enough for 50
trees only costs a dollar.

Address the Company for particulars
and say you saw this notice in the
"Maine Farmer."

City News.

A large party will soon leave the city
for an extended trip abroad.
Augusta will soon present a pro-
gramme for Old Home Week.
Augusta's new opera house is to be
lighted by 400 electric lights after the
manner of Keith's new theatre, Boston.
When completed it will be a gem of a
theatre and a pride to the city.

The beautifying of the state grounds
opposite the State House, which are to
be opened as a public park, progresses
rapidly under the eye of Col. E. C. Ste-
vens, Superintendent at the State House.

On Saturday, Mr. Frank E. Crowley,
manager of the Standard Oil Company,
committed suicide at his home. Mr.
Crowley came here from Belfast two
years ago. He leaves a wife and three
daughters.

Augusta republicans will honor
themselves to-night by nominating by
acclamation for representatives to the
next legislature Hon. J. H. Manley,
and Hon. E. C. Dudley. It will be one of
the largest caucuses in the history of the
party.

The hearing Tuesday before the
railroad commissioners for approval of

Have You Taken Advantage Of Our "Going Out of the Ready-Made Clothing Business Sale?"

If not, come immediately. There is always a choice
even in as large a stock of fine clothing as ours.
Many are taking advantage of this sale to buy their
suit and overcoat for next winter. Why don't you?
This sale includes our whole spring and summer
stock of ready-made clothing. No goods reserved,
no goods charged. All of our

\$8 Suits now	\$5.00
10 " "	7 and 6.50
12 " "	8.00
15 " "	10.00
16 " "	10.00
18 " "	12.00
25 " "	15.00

We are making the same large reduction in boys'
and children's clothing.
You can make a saving of \$1.00 to \$1.50 on men's
trousers.
This clearance sale applies to our ready-made cloth-
ing only. We shall continue our men's and women's
tailoring and furnishing goods business.

Chas. H. Nason
1 & 2 Allen's Building, T. J. Augusta, Maine.

location of the Tugus electric road, was
adjourned in order that the managers of
the Home might be heard. This is the
line of opposition which Gardiner will
make to the road. The attendance was
large and Augusta is enthusiastic for the
road. The hearing will be held the
29th.

Subscriptions towards the purchase
of the

